

Library of Congress  
Post

**NUMBER 22.**

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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**To Tax Payers.**

WILL BE AT THE MAYOR'S ROOM in the City Hall, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. on **THURSDAY**, June 1st, during the following hours: from 3 P. M. to 5 P. M., during the following days: **FIVE** DAYS IN JUNE, commencing on **THURSDAY**, June 1st to receive the **TAXES** for the **CITY, STATE and COUNTY**. Taxpayers will please hand in their **TAXES** as early day as possible.

J. G. BURR, Assessor.

May 28-11

**At Auction.**

**M. Cronly, Auctioneer.**

**SUB BY CROFTY & MORRIS.**

**Desirable Unimproved Lots**  
**Auction.**

**N WADSWORTH NEXT.** Just past  
12 o'clock, m., we will sell at our store  
some FIFTEEN very desirable Unimproved  
Lots, situated upon Sixth Street, Ninth  
and Tenth streets. Also, that TWO HUNDRED  
square foot lot, bounded by Third, Fourth and  
the Southeastern intersection of the two  
last streets.  
May 25th, 1892. m 25

**WANTED.**

**N ACTIVE young colored man** to take  
charge of horse, and do general work  
around the lot. Must understand his busi-  
ness, and give testimonials as to character.  
Apply at those stores of  
**GEOR. R. FRENCH & COMPANY**  
May 25 tilp.

**GREAT**  
**Triumph**

The great success attending the  
**LOW PRICED SALE**  
recently inaugurated by me, prompts  
me to offer still greater

**BARGAINS**

I am now offering, and will continue to  
offer until the close of the present  
month, Goods at lower prices by 25 per  
cent. than the same class of goods  
had at any other store.

**HANDSOME FIGURED LAWS**  
**AT SIX CENTS PER YARD.**

Also, finer Laws at higher pr-

[illegible]



# THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1882.

Important to Subscribers

We will not carry dead heads on our list. Send in your subscription or your paper will fail to reach you.

The Chatham Argus, an independent paper says:

The liberal convention, called by Colonel Wm. Johnston and his anti-prohibition committee, bids fair to be the largest ever held at Raleigh.

Our friend Latham, of the *Northern*, says: "Politics in all quarters are now getting to be quite lively. In the Republican camp in and around this city some very hard work has been done recently, how it will pan out remains yet to be seen. We rather think from what we can pick up that Congressman Hubbs' chances for a re-nomination are most excellent. If it will do Mr. Hubbs prospects no harm we would say, that we would rather see him nominated than any other Republican in the district. He has made by far the most efficient and acceptable Representative this district has had since the war."

The Raleigh News and Observer cannot write a complimentary editorial concerning our colored friends without a lot of mean flings. We are surprised to see such in a paper edited by a brave man like Captain Ashe.

The Nashville World says that a number of enterprising colored citizens of Nashville have on foot a movement to establish a cotton factory in that city. It is not stated whether they propose to make colored goods or not. But the enterprise speaks well for the thrift of the darkies. We commend the matter to those blood-and-thunder stalwarts whose life has been rendered unhappy during the past ten years because the "poor negroes" were so terribly kluxed by the southern white man.

Reader, you would consider it dishonest to buy groceries of a man, eat them and refuse to pay the bill, or wear a suit of clothes without paying the cost; but thousands believe it no sin or moral wrong to read their newspapers, get all the information out of it possible, and then refuse to pay the small amount of the subscription. Now, reader, if you have not done so, and in your class at once. Don't hesitate a moment. If you have not subscribed, but have been in the habit of borrowing your neighbors or friends' paper, you have committed and are committing a very great wrong; you are defrauding the poor editor out of his hard work. Every man in the state should subscribe and pay for at least one paper. His money would be well invested if he took ten good papers. Let us hear from you.

We call attention to the article below, taken from the Concord Register, which shows that the editor is rejecting in his own infancy. His Democratic backers on the Charlotte election jurors stated that they would not find the defendants guilty, even if Christ should come down and tell them to do so. Those Democratic jurors committed perjury, and the editor of the *Register* approves of it. Read what he says:

It is to be hoped that the radical ballot box fraud scoundrels, of South Carolina, and the faithful in Yankedom will now subside since Judge Bond, with all his arts and devices to convict men who were innocent of the charges brought against them, has failed to secure one solitary conviction, notwithstanding the fact that the jurors who tried the cases were composed chiefly of Republicans. Since the day of Jeffries, a more infamous judicial beast than Judge Bond never was clothed with the emblems of the judiciary.

Messrs Hancock & Daggett.

It is rumored that some of the old fogies have made, or are about to make, application for the extermination of such men as the above firm. The old brick block that was constructed by "our fathers" and reminded us (while looting away the pleasant afternoon at Exchange Corner) of the good old times, has been absolutely disfigured by a large, handsome, four story brick building, intended for Messrs. Hancock & Daggett's paint, oil, sash, blind and door depot. "It is an outrage to destroy the old land marks." The stores now on Market, between Water and Front streets were good enough for our fathers, and we don't see the reason for a change," says one of the aforesaid loafers. These gentlemen are considered by the class above referred to as enemies to the city and to society.

We desire to call particular attention to the great enterprise of Messrs. Hancock & Daggett; they have displayed as much, if not more than any other firm in the city of late years. Besides this splendid store just being constructed, which is an exceedingly creditable monument to them, Mr. Hancock, the senior member of the firm, is beautifying his private residence, corner Sixth and Princess streets, and when completed, will be the handsomest in Wilmington. In the name of those who admire taste, pleasure, ability and energy, we thank Messrs. Hancock & Daggett for the valuable improvements they are making.

The post office at Olen Cove, Brunswick county, has been discontinued.

## WHAT FREE TRADE MEANS FOR AMERICANS.

Free trade means that the American laborer must take less wages; he must not think of saving anything. Then, like the English operatives, he must eat less meat and use inferior food. His wife must dispense with all her little comforts that make home, home. His children must be put to work as soon as they can walk, instead of going to school, and he must finally become as soulless as the machinery to guide. But the laborer protests against such degradation, and the farmer against any diminution in the consumption of his products, and humanity protests against the whole scheme as a step backward, and shocking to the Christian spirit of the age. Yet North Carolina's great Democratic Senator is in favor of free trade, and so is his party. Senator Vance is a free trader, and says he represents his party, if so, his party favor removing the tax on luxuries and manufactured articles, which our farmers and working people use sparingly at all, and which are only used by the wealthy classes (mostly in the north) and placing it upon your lands as a direct tax. So the North Carolina farmer and mechanic, who do not wear imported cloth, silk and velvet will have to pay for those who do wear them. This makes the North Carolina farmer and mechanic who happens to own a house or farm, pay for the luxuries which are only consumed by the wealthy, and which they (the working classes) do not now pay for as they do not use them.

Under free trade North Carolina's proportion of the direct tax would be about \$7,000,000 per annum, to be raised on your real estate. How would you like this added to what you already pay? Think of it, inquire into it and when you go to vote, remember it.

The Sampson and Duplin conventions have both indorsed the liberal alliance, and we believe that every county in eastern North Carolina is in favor of an alliance with the abused anti-bourbons. From all we can hear from the voters they are in favor of running the campaign in favor of the people and not for any ring or clique. The Republican leaders here are all in favor of a combination with the independents. Gen. S. H. Manning, sheriff Capt. E. J. Peuncy, packer, collector; Colonel E. R. Brink, postmaster; ex-Judge D. L. Russell, Hon. George Z. French, Col. George I. Mahan, Hon. George W. Price, Jr., and in fact all are in favor of an alliance with the liberals or anti-bourbons. We have talked with each of the gentlemen named, and they indorse the liberal policy square out. Hon. Orlando Hubbs, member of congress; Governor Marshall Jewell, chairman of the National Republican Committee; Colonel George W. Hooker, acting secretary of the National Committee; Hon. Jay A. Hubball, chairman of the National Congressional Committee; all are supporting and advocating an alliance between the Republicans and the liberal of the Democratic party.

The Republicans of North Carolina have confidence in such men as those we have named above, and will follow their advice. We hope to see a grand harmonious and unanimous convention held at Raleigh on the 14th of June next, one that will reflect credit on the party it represents. And we believe it will result in a grand victory in November, 1882.

How a brave man like Major Heston of the New Bern Commercial, can recommend a paltrous, a liar and coward, like Charles R. Jones, for congressman, we are unable to conceive. That he does do it the following, taken from the *Commercial*, will show:

Col. Charles R. Jones, of the Charlotte Observer, is one of the most popular, as he stands confidently among the ablest of living North Carolinians. The press has never been honored in this state by either party sending one of its representative members to the national legislature. We therefore nominate Colonel Charles R. Jones of Mecklenburg for congress at large.

The Warsaw *Brief Mention* gives Mr. JOHN W. SHACKELFORD and Col. A. M. WADDELL each a "back eye." When the reader remembers that the *Brief Mention* is edited by a stalwart Democrat, Rev. Mr. Stallings, he can better appreciate the blast that Messrs. Shackelford and Waddell have received. The *Brief Mention* says:

A great many gentlemen, many of them eminently worthy of the position, have been suggested for the nomination of congressman at large. "We need a congressman at home." It is evident, we think, that the present incumbent will not be re-nominated. He is a worthy, clever gentleman; but he lacks the requisite ability. What is the remedy? We suggest that we elect a Democrat and a Republican, and let them fight it out. We do not propose to put before the people a candidate with a bad political or moral record. It will not do to take a broken down politician.

Many of the Democrats of this county and of Sampson will not vote for such a man, and we suppose there are many Democrats in the same mind all over the district. All this is demanded is a firm, unwavering Democrat with a sound political record, and with a character for probity, sobriety, industry and ability which will stand the test. Our present representative has all of these except the last. Our candidate must have them all. If, however, we must have one politically and morally bankrupt, let us keep the present incumbent. But is it necessary to on this?

By no means. We have one who has all the requisite qualifications, and who can not only unite all Democrats, but can command more enthusiastic support from this section than can any other. Nominate him and everybody will be satisfied and the hopelessness of opposition will prevent any. We allude to Major Duncan J. Devane of Wilmington. Of all others, he is the man at the present time.

Friend Murrell of the *Hickory Cure* writes:

The state Democratic convention has been called to meet in Raleigh on the 8th of July to nominate Judges of the Superior Courts and for congressmen at large. It has been said that "Waddell, Steel, Robbins, Bennett, a d Coke, form the quintette from which our candidate should be chosen."

We rise to inquire what service has Mr. Coke rendered to entitle him to this great and important benefit? Mr. Waddell lost his own district and the other three will suit us. On the other side it is generally supposed that O. H. Dockery will be the Republican candidate, in which event Steel would be our most available man, we think. The above is from a Democratic paper.

CHARLOTTE, S. C., May 23rd, 1882.

EDITOR POST:—The bourgeois Democrats of South Carolina are not happy, though they are willing to be comforted, but the comfort is not to be found. They are anxious to be "let alone" just as they demanded at the beginning and during the war. Just as they fixed a nice little scheme to keep themselves in power, the National Government stepped in and called them to answer for their crimes. Since the bourgeois obtained control of the state by force and fraud, they have coddled their brains to devise some plans whereby they could steal the ballot and at the same time not be amenable to the U. S. laws, for as the state Judges are bourgeois creatures, and the juries are packed by the appointees of the Governor, nothing was to be feared from the state courts.

The legislature last winter under threats from the bourgeois leaders, finally passed a registration, and a new election law, which for open robbery and shameless fraud excels anything ever heard.

It used to be the proud boast of a South Carolinian that he was an honorable man, but now it must be said that the honorable men died, or were killed in the war, for surely few are left to appeal. Something had to be done to appease the northern Democrats, and the new law was passed, which makes 402 new offices to be filled by bourgeois, these being three supervisors of registration in each county, and 102 more bourgeois are made happy.

Qualified voters are required to appear before the Supervisor and prove this right to register; upon satisfying him, their names are put upon the book, and a certificate is given. If the certificate is lost or destroyed, he cannot vote; if he runs from one house or plantation to another, from one precinct to another, he must get his certificate renewed by presenting the original certificate to the Supervisor. As in the parishes but three days are given for registration it will be understood how the new law works, when it is known that 200 names a day is about all a Supervisor can register. One day is devoted to John's Island where there are over 1100 voters and only 46 of them Democratic. The same thing occurs on Edisto and Wadmalow Islands and the adjacent parishes, where the Republican vote is as five to one. But this is not enough. Each Supervisor is a Democrat, and the bourgeois legislature as a further scheme, provided that at the close of the registration that the Supervisor may, in his discretion, upon such evidence as may be to him be satisfactory, add the names and furnish certificates to any voters that may have failed to register. In plain language the registration lists are to be stuffed as well as the ballot boxes. Now one would suppose that this would satisfy even a bourgeois, but there being a Republican vote of three to two Democratic in the state, this is not enough. At the election two polling places are to be provided at each precinct, one for state and county officers, and the other for congress and presidential electors. Each poll to come in one at a time, and pass out before another enters. The ballots are to be of uniform size and color; eight boxes to be provided for the different offices; and if there be a constitutional amendment or other question to be voted upon, an extra box is to be provided. At the coming election two constitutional amendments are to be voted upon and there will be ten boxes. No one is permitted to speak except the managers, who shall only read the names of the officers to be voted for, which shall be upon the respective boxes. No vote shall be counted unless deposited in the proper box. After hatching this law the bourgeois returned home with the fond illusion that they had nullified the 15th amendment and made void all the laws of congress in relation to elections, and it was proclaimed that the time ballot was abolished for ever. Their dream was great when they found that the ghost of the stuffed ballot box would not vanish and the final spot would not be blotted out. With a change in the office of U. S. District Attorney comes a change in the manner of setting criminals free. The new District Attorney, Judge Melton, requested the assistance of the Dept. of Justice, which he received most generously. A

short time before the April term of the U. S. Circuit Court, Judge Melton and his assistant went quietly to work to prepare the election cases for trial, selecting a few of the most notorious of the criminals, and when Judge Bond opened court, the state was ablaze with excitement because of the trials. Attorney General Brewster, Judge Bond, and even poor old "grandmother" Bryan, were soundly abused for daring to arraign the "best citizens" of South Carolina for crimes against the ballot box.

The Democratic committee was called together; an address to the people issued; each Democrat in the state assumed to pay expenses, and the Attorney General of the state was directed by Gov. Hagood to assist in the defense, asserting that the accused were state officers and, as they obeyed the state laws, thereby violating the United States laws, the state must protect them. This revived the old nullification doctrine, for which South Carolina has been notorious; though the Governor and every election officer took an official oath in which are these words "I recognize the supremacy of the constitution and laws of the United States or the constitution and laws of any state," and each and every one violated their oath of office. Nearly a week was spent in arguing dilatory motions, and then the first case was called; the United States vs. Bates and others, managers at Acton precinct, Richland county. There were four counts in the indictment, among which was one for stuffing the ballot box. The first count was for interfering with the United States Supervisor. The government proved by seven witnesses that the box was made of wood, with a sliding lid; that just before the poll opened, Bates pulled the lid back a few inches, closed it quickly and locked it. The Republican Supervisor demanded to examine the box, but was refused. At the close of the poll the lid was drawn back a few inches at first, and then jerked quickly off. On the top of the ballots lay some packages of tickets that had not been voted through the hole in the lid. These and many other tissue tickets were found in the box, and though a tally was kept of the Republican tickets that were deposited, by a committee standing by the box, the voters openly; over one hundred and fifty Republican votes were destroyed and a like number of Democratic tickets counted in their place. On examining the lid the Supervisor found four pieces of thread attached to it on the under side, by which the packages of tickets were held in place, until the lid was pulled entirely off at the close of the poll, when the threads were broken and the stuffed ballots dropped among the legally voted ballots, making an excess of about 150 ballots. The state law provides that when an excess be found in the box, one of the managers shall, without seeing the ballots, draw out the excess and destroy them. As the Democratic ballots were made of glazed paper, as soon as the manager found by the touch that he had a Democratic ballot he would drop it and pick out a Republican ballot. The Republicans lost, therefore, 150 and the Democrats gained a like number, making a total gain for the Democrats at this poll of 300 illegal votes.

For the defence, evidence by the "best citizens" was given of the good character of the accused. By the way, no man in this state can have a good character unless he has stuffed in ballot box, or is willing to commit perjury for those who have. The witnesses for the prosecution were attacked, and of course no bourgeois would believe them on oath, as their characters were bad, they being Republicans.

Two bourgeois candidates for Attorney General defended the accused, assisted by the most prominent bourgeois lawyers of the state, their argument being simply abuse of every one in any way representing the government, and the government witnesses. Mr. Sanders, a young Democratic lawyer from Philadelphia, assisted the District Attorney, and he received a full share of bourgeois abuse.

District Attorney Melton, made one of the most brilliant and eloquent arguments ever heard in a court room. The jury consisted of six white and six colored men; nine Republicans and three Democrats. Judge Bond made a short and clear charge. The jury retired and after remaining out a short time came in court, having failed to agree. They were again sent out and instructed to bring in a sealed verdict. If they agreed before Monday morning, this being Saturday, and if they found a verdict they would be immediately discharged. At 5 o'clock the jury found a verdict of guilty, on the first count. This was a compromise verdict, suggested by one of the bourgeois. Possession. All the jurors signed the verdict. It became known very soon after and Charleston was in mourning, for three of the "best citizens" of South Carolina had been convicted of stuffing the ballot box. The bourgeois jurors were promptly balked by their masters, compelled to go into court Monday morning and say, that for fear of their lives they were forced to agree to and sign the verdict. Poor fools; they had not marked enough in them to own their own consciences, or to stand by their own verdict, although the verdict was proposed by one of their own number.

ber, and voluntarily signed by all the jury.

Perjurious perjury, barefaced lying, contemptible servility, and want of conscience, a South Carolina bourgeois will take first prize. Since the birth of the tissue ballot and the era of ballot box stuffing, their crimes have been publicly defended and glorified, as proving a higher civilization, and as one of their attorneys mildly put it, "it was done to protect us from an ignorant horde, and there is hardly a mother, wife or daughter, but offers up prayers for the acquittal of these men." Pure women praying that crime may go unpunished! Imagine the spectacle. No sooner did these prosecutions begin than a purer ballot box nobler and more honest people could not be found than these same ballot box stuffers, and bourgeois witnesses were not wanting to perjure themselves to prove the fact of each criminal being persecuted, even as the Abolists were persecuted.

Joseph B. Bates of Barnwell, was then tried for voting four times at two polls. Seven or eight witnesses proved the fact, but a host of red shirt bourgeois swore that he had not left his own poll all day. Result: acquittal.

The case against the managers of the Mayville precinct was then read. The government proved that the polling place was changed; the box stuffed, and large packages of tickets, that could not have been voted, were found in the box. The jury was composed of five colored and seven white men. After being out for two days a mistrial was ordered, nine being for conviction and three for acquittal. While the jury was out in the Mayville case, the Sumter county commissioners of election came into court and pleaded guilty of making a false return, pleading in extenuation, that they acted under advice of bourgeois lawyers. As the same thing was done in every Republican county, it will be readily seen how the Democratic majority of 1880 was manufactured. The false returns made by the Sumter commissioners counted out all the Republican candidates and counted in all the bourgeois. By this action Samuel Lee, Republican candidate for congress, was robbed of 2,700 votes in a single county.

Every man here was then put on trial in Barnwell county, for conspiracy and unlawfully preventing voters from voting. The government proved that these thirty-nine, and many others, in possession of the poll at Barnwell, made, in Barnwell county, raised a Confederate flag over the poll, formed a line around with shot guns, uniformed in red shirts and by force prevented the Republican voters from going into the polling place to vote, finally firing on them, driving them into a swamp to save their lives. The case was conclusively proved, yet a mistrial was ordered, as bourgeois jurors would not find against their friends, even were the evidence given by our Saviour.

The Hope Engine House case was next tried. At this poll 697 votes were cast for the Republican candidates and 617 for the Democratic. At the close of the poll the votes in the box exceeded the number of votes by 1,071, the number of persons voting being 1,314. Eight witnesses swore that they saw two of the managers repeatedly stuff votes into the box by the hand of the day of election, and called attention to it at the time. In drawing the excess, 302 Republican ballots were drawn out and destroyed before a single Democratic ballot was drawn out. The difference in the paper permitting the manager to tell by the touch the kind of ballot he had before drawing it out. It took untold sums from 6 p.m. to select and destroy the Republican ballots, so that when the poll was counted it stood 1,209 Democrats and 5 Republican, instead of 617 Democratic and 697 Republican. The jury stood ten for conviction and two for acquittal.

While the bourgeois criminals are not actually in the penitentiary, they see the doors wide open, and as the cases are to be called again at the November term, they are badly scared. Their escape was a narrow one, and few of them are anxious to try it over again.

"The mills of the Gods grind slow, But they grind exceedingly fine."

REPUBLICANS.

ROCKINGHAM, Richmond Co., May 16th, 1882.

EDITOR POST:—The Republicans of Rockingham township held their township meeting on the 22d, and selected delegates to meet county convention, which comes off on the 29th, namely A. M. Long, W. H. Woodard and Sandy Fletcher. After which a resolution was offered by W. H. Woodard, as follows: To the convention now assembled, be it

Resolved, That we, the Republicans of Rockingham township, do hereby hold the name and principles of the grand old Republican party, the dearest and best party ever organized in the state to secure the rights and liberties to the people, and that we support a new organization, which consists of any at all with others of views contrary to theirs. They have their own church, Seminary and Cemetery. In fact while living almost in the midst of others, they are an isolated one—having very little communication with outsiders. We may have more to say in the future about this class.

The resolution was received and unanimously adopted. The convention then adjourned.

W. H. WOODARD, Chairman. THOMAS MCKE, Secretary.

The manufacturing interest of Winston, N. C., is rapidly on the increase.

## Republican County Conventions.

Robeson county.—A convention of the Republican party will be held at Lumberton, on a Sunday, June 3rd, for the purpose of electing delegates to the state convention.

Beaufort county.—The Republicans of Beaufort county will meet in convention at Washington on Monday, May 29th, for the purpose of electing delegates to the state convention which meets in Raleigh, on the 31st of June.

Northampton county.—The Republicans of Northampton county will meet in convention on the 3rd of June, to appoint delegates to the state convention, and to transact other business looking to the interests of the party.

Chatham county.—The Republicans of Chatham will hold a county convention at Pittsboro, on June 5th, to appoint delegates to the state convention.

Cabarrus county.—A Republican county convention, to appoint delegates to the state convention, will be held at Concord on the 31st day of June.

Greene county.—The county convention of Greene, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the state convention, will be held on the 10th of June, at Snow Hill.

Davidson county.—There will be a county convention held in Lexington, on May 27th, to elect delegates to the state convention, to be held in the city of Raleigh, on June 14th, to nominate candidates for state officers, &c.

Carver county.—The Republican convention of this county will meet at Beaufort, on 31st of June, to appoint delegates to the state convention, and transact such other business as may properly come before it.

Warren county.—The county convention of Warren will be held on the 10th of June, to appoint delegates to the state convention.

Perquimans county.—The convention for the purpose of electing delegates to the state convention, will be held on the 8th.

Davis county.—The county convention for this county will be held at Mocksville, on the 31st day of June, for the purpose of electing delegates to the state convention, and to reorganize the township committee.

Burke county.—A Republican county convention will be held at Morganton, on the 7th day of June, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the state convention.

GREENSBORO, May 18th, 1882.

DEAR POST:—The Republican Guilford county convention convened on the 13th instant, for the purpose of electing delegates to the state convention, to be held in Raleigh on the 14th prox.

There was considerable work and log-rolling among the Everett-Keogh factions as to who should get the majority of delegates of his views into the state convention. The result of the fight was that Messrs. Keogh, Ball, Yancy and G. W. Welker, were elected to represent this county on the 14th of June at Raleigh. Monday morning the 16th instant, we boarded the train for Winston, in company with G. T. Wasson, Esq., the able editor of the *Goldensboro Star* and the sagacious and indefatigable political manager of Wayne county. He was on his way to the Superior Court of Forsyth, where he had some professional duties to attend to. And being aware of the fact that he was entering the enemy's camp, the chief of which being notoriously conspicuous at the recent Goldensboro convention, he requested us to go along that he might make use of us in the same manner that Democrats are said to use the "Jerk" in that region where the Hun dancer and fan are unknown, in case it became too hot for him. Of course having been made a tool of once we instinctively consented.

During our sojourn in Winston-Salem we enjoyed ourselves hugely, owing to the kindness and hospitable accommodations of our many friends, white and colored.

The Colonel ever up to a mischievous scheme of some kind had "billed" throughout the streets of both towns, the notice of a public speaking on the night of the 16th, on which occasion we were to discuss "H. O. for the negro outlook, and the political disappointments of the negro." Of course, the latter part of the subject was pregnant with much thought, and the Colonel having considerable personal experience in this particular did ample justice to it as well as to the vital issues of the day.

The Court House in which we spoke was crowded to its utmost with white and colored, Democrats and Republicans. Mr. W's speech was replete with truth, wisdom and humor. His Parliamentarianism struck Democrats, Republicans and negroes, none were spared. "He talked from Genesis to Revelations." The impression made by his speech was, that all negroes were not leaders of soap and drawers of water."

The contest between Salem-Winston is very striking to a reader of the latter town as many of your readers know is comparatively young to the former. By reason of there being 15 or 16 tobacco factories in W., there is a class of the place are inconspicuous, miscellaneous element incident to tobacco towns, who make it very lively in more ways than one. Salem reminds me of a quiet, quiet, quiet old New England town. It is settled as the most of your readers know by Northerners, who have their own peculiar eccentric customs about the management of the affairs of this world. They do not sling a mud if they can get along with their contrary to theirs. They have their own church, Seminary and Cemetery. In fact while living almost in the midst of others, they are an isolated one—having very little communication with outsiders. We may have more to say in the future about this class.

The name of the post office at Warrentonville, Guilford county, has been changed to "Bohlin."

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT

GEORGE MYERS'

OLD STAND,

11 & 13 SO. FRONT STREET,

CAN BE HAD

Delicacies

FOR THE

Christmas Table.

The New Liquor Department is the best in the State. The Choicest

SHERIES, BRANDIES, COGNAC, AND CHAMPAGNE.

Colored FONEY WHI-KEY.

BLUE GRASS, and the new brand of

Wm. Key.

Between The Acts!

By Mail look at the display of

LIQUORS.

FIRE WORKS

AND

FIRE CRACKERS!

And the Choicest

MINCE MEAT

AND

PLUMB PUDDING,

And the Choicest

Family Supplies!

Price will suit as well as goods.

U & 13 SO. FRONT ST

CHAS. KLEIN

Underliaker and Cabinet

Maker.

All Orders promptly attended to.

The Street CARPENTER, the 6 at Work and

the most LITIGIAL TERMS.

Shop on 17th St. between Front and

Second. 4-25-82

BROWN & PEARSON.

WASHOXBLE HAT DRESSING AND

Shaving Saloon, No. 21 North Front Street.

Best Workmen employing all. Prices as usual.

Give us a call. 4-25-82

Home Made Candy,

PURE AND WHOLESOME

All kinds Made Fresh every day at

C. E. JEVENS.

Between 18, 21 and 23rd Street Post Office

Box 19 4-25-82

AGENTS

For all kinds of

Business and Personal

Business and Personal

Business and Personal

Business and Personal

Business and Personal

Business and Personal

Business and Personal

Business and Personal

Business and Personal

Business and Personal

Business and Personal

Business and Personal

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Business and Personal



REPUBLICAN PARTY.
The following is a list of the names of the members of the Republican Party of North Carolina, as reported by the State Executive Committee, at its meeting held at Raleigh, N. C., on the 27th day of May, 1882.

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.
The following is a plan of organization for the Republican Party of North Carolina, as adopted by the State Executive Committee, at its meeting held at Raleigh, N. C., on the 27th day of May, 1882.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
FURNITURE!
We are offering rare bargains in furniture and bedding.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
792 LOTS
ON 17TH STREET.
BETWEEN MARKET & MULBERRY STREETS.
Size, 30 Feet Front by 380 Feet Deep.

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